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CLIFFORD
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WATER CO., LD.
Kobe, Japan.
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

A NATURAL TONIC
BOTTLED AT
TAKABAD
ZWEIG
JAPAN
ORIGINAL
CLIFFORD
WILKINSON
TANAN MINERAL
WATER CO., LD.
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No. 14,867 號七十六百八千四萬一第 日伍初月壹十年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1905. 伍拜禮 號壹月二十年五零百九千一英曆舊 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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AMMONIA
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

NOTICE.
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For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

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TUNG YUEN,
163, Wing Lok Street.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1905. [2597]

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MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNOLD, KARBBERG & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th Nov. 1905. [122]

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DENTAL SURGEON
(Japanese Diploma).
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Second floor, above TAY CHEONG & Co.
Charges very moderate. Latest American
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Hongkong, 7th November, 1905. [2515]

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
37, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2956]

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KOWLOON STORE No. 36, Elgin Road
and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF
STALL.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
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" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND - 12.50
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[a54]

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FENDERS, CURBS, FIRE BRASSES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1905. [a36]

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No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 31, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
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Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a2665]

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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

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CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS of newest designs.
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WE IMPORT these goods, thus enabling us to offer them at rock-bottom prices. We
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THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
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Apply to— **SIEMSEN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a44]

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SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER; Qts., Pts., and Splits.
SILENT WATER; Qts.
STONE GINGER BEER.
GINGER ALE.
PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in
the Manufacture of these Beverages, and by these means ABSOLUTE
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
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Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.
AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.** [1905]
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

NOTICES OF FIRMS
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SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL
MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above
Society, in the place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose
engagement has been terminated.
J. T. HAMILTON,
General Manager for the East.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [2573]
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CORPORATION, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON
I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS
for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F.
KIENE, whose engagement has been termin-
ated.
J. T. HAMILTON,
Manager for the East.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [2574]

NOTICE.
MR. EUGENE BERNHEIM, having
returned to the Colony, has RESUMED
CHARGE of our business, and as partner of
our firm is empowered since the 1st September,
1905, to sign our firm's name.
J. ULLMANN & CO.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [2988]

ON SALE.
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG
for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or
preceding the Departure of the English Mails
also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages
FOR 3 YEARS
1874 to 1904.
Price 3 Cents. On Sale at the "DAILY
PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

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EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES,
GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLANKETS, TOWELS,
ESONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
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Any Order Promptly Attended To.
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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS
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Acting Manager.

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Leisure Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

VICTORIA HOTEL.
SHAMPOON-CANTON.
On the British Concession.
MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.
Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FAIRBairn,
Proprietor.
[a2696]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
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MACAO.
HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days' rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles southwest of Hongkong
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from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA"
For "Terms," apply
[a241] **THE MANAGER.**

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
MRS. GILLANDER
"GLENWOOD."
27, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [2165]
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Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine
View of the Harbour. Terms moderate.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road,
(late of "Tang Yuen"). [1535]
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

THE
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CHRONICLE
FOR 1905
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Small Edition ... 6.00
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and from the Local Booksellers

INTIMATION



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

NOTICE

OWING TO THE HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE now prevailing, we beg to notify our customers that, until further notice, A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all goods purchased from our Retail Establishments at ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, and at Robinson Road, Kowloon, except in cases where a special quotation is given.

In the case of goods purchased on credit a deduction will be made from the customer's account at the end of the month, and in the case of cash purchases, at the time; but customers are requested to note that this discount will NOT APPLY TO ERATED WATERS, BEER and STOUT, or CIGARS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
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183

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of THE DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, London A.B.O. 5th Ed. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On 23rd November, at Shanghai, the wife of FLEMING JAMES, of a daughter.
On 25th November, at Shanghai, the wife of EUG. HYNDMAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 24th November, at Shanghai, KRISTIAN KROGH JOHNSON and CATHERINE MARGARET GOODIE.
On 25th November, at Shanghai, JOHN COCK to ANNIE, only daughter of the late H. H. WIGTON, Esq., of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On 22nd November, at Nagasaki, FREDERICK CASTLE McCALLUM, youngest son of the late Major H. A. McCALLUM, R.M.L.I., in his 40th year. 2701.
On 28th October, at Chetoo, Miss LIESE BAIRD.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 1st, 1905.

AN Imperial Decree issued at Peking on the 24th instant, as a warning to those Chinese who are dreaming of revolution, is in the name of the EMPEROR, but bears internal evidence of the temper of the EMPRESS-DOWAGER. It opens with a rather amusing statement, and one that strikes us as being somewhat inconsistent with the reverence for ancestry with which we have been accustomed to credit the Chinese. It says, or the EMPRESS-DOWAGER says, that "the present dynasty has always been conceded as the most merciful and lenient in its treatment of the people of China, in comparison with all the preceding dynasties put together." If the translator has justly closed the words "merciful" and "lenient," they seem to show how very peculiar is the standpoint from which those in power at Peking regard the toiling masses who year by year pay the piper. These patient people are told—for the impatient rebels will merely laugh at the warning and its futile threats—that the EMPEROR has lately been encouraging Government reforms

based on modern methods; and the suggestion is that if there had never been any expressions of discontent at all, the need for changes and reforms would have been noticed in the palace. Thus those who had been talking together of demanding and making reforms in spite of the Manchurians were ungrateful fellows, blind to the paternal, or grand maternal, nature of the Government. Taxation to the limit, and a steadily dawning consciousness, induced by observation of the happier lot of their Japanese neighbours of the fact that they are not getting what they pay for, is more likely to have evoked revolutionary movements than deliberate excitations by lawbreakers, which is the Peking way of putting it. From what has been authoritatively said of the EMPEROR we can believe that it is not only lately that his mind has been turned to the need for reform; and released from the dominating influence of the DOWAGER EMPRESS, we do not think he would have issued just this decree in question. Just as America has said that the continuance of the boycott would embitter and estrange those who would otherwise try to bring about the reform desired—a caution which has fallen on deaf ears, and none dafter than those at Peking—so this warning to revolutionaries says their continued agitation will but serve to greatly obstruct the progress of reforms and destroy all hopes of a re-organised Government. Something similar was forthcoming from the Russian bureaucracy, at the beginning of the present revolution in the land of the Tsar. This Chinese decree goes further, however, and thereby demonstrates how fearful is the dowager's mind, and how feeble is its once strong clutch upon the handle of power. Large rewards are offered for the arrest and punishment of the discontented; and those who have been discredited are promised forgiveness and assurance of being well rewarded if they will betray those who have been associated with them in wishing and praying for a better state of things. If the Government really has a mind to reform, as it professes, there is a much more simple way of stifling discontent and making the nation loyal and peaceful. Instead, however, and in addition to the bribes referred to, officials are ordered to be diligent, severe, and without mercy; and others are invited to denounce any official who does not seem to be sufficiently zealous in unearthing and punishing the discontented. We need not elaborate the unhappy picture that all this summons to mind. Evidently real reform is not to be hoped for yet, while such tactics are declared to be the only way to preserve general good order in the land.

Great Britain has just concluded a commercial treaty with Roumania. The German cruiser squadron is going to visit the principal Japanese ports. The Kaiser on Oct. 21st received Yin Chang, the Chinese Minister, in audience. Mail papers are full of the Nelson Centenary. There is talk of improving the surroundings of the Nelson monument. Dr. Sven Hedin expects to be away two years, and for eighteen months to be out of touch with civilisation, except such as he may find in Tibet. Sir Robert Hart has requested the Government to authorise the increase of the number of post offices at convenient points near the new railway systems. Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. P. Lammert, auctioneer, offered for sale by public auction the s.s. *Lucia Vittoria*, formerly H.M.S. *Humber*, but as bidding did not reach the reserve the vessel was withdrawn. Mr. George H. Hildyard died at Herts Day, on 25th Oct. Mr. Hildyard was one of the original shareholders of the British North Borneo Company, and also a director of the North Borneo State Cigar Syndicate. The *Nanfungpao* states that a censor has memorialised the Throne praying that the Hupu (Board of Revenue) be commanded to deposit a part of its capital with various Chinese firms in order to ease the money market. The Supreme Court of the German Empire at Leipzig, acting as a Court of Arbitration, has decided the Lippe-Deimold dynastic controversy in favour of Count Leopold, who will henceforth bear the title of Leopold III, Prince zur Lippe. The joy and enthusiasm caused by the decision are said to be indescribable. The sudden death, from heart failure, of Mr. H. J. Brown, of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, is announced. During that period of the war in the Far East when the *Times* despatched best *Hainan* was cruising in the Yellow Sea, Mr. Brown was the operator in charge of the wireless installation on board the steamer. Mr. Brown was an American citizen.

A meeting of the board of the Doukai Bank, has been called for November 1 to consider the question of increasing the capital from m.180,000,000 to m.200,000,000 by an issue of shares to be offered to the shareholders in January next.

Mr. F. C. McCallum, whose death is announced in our obituary notices today, was well known in Nanchang and Shanghai, having been for some time in the Russo-Chinese Bank. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Howard of Wei-hai-wei.

Second Lieutenants J. G. Lecky, 119th Infantry (Madras Regiment), and R. F. Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluch's, Hongkong, have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from April 21st. Staff Sergeant Bush, Royal Engineers, Scottish District, has been ordered for duty to Hongkong.

English newspapers continue to exhibit wonderful credulity in connection with the supposed "possibilities of jiu-jitsu." They are now gravely repeating, with naive comments, an American newspaper's impudent story of a small woman throwing a big, heavy man over her head. The ruffian, who had assaulted the Japanese maid, is said to have "described a parable" over her head. We should describe it as a hypothesis.

Mr. John Lough announces for early publication, a novel called "When it was Light." The book, which, it is no secret to state, is written by a very well known author, is a reply to "When it was Dark" by Mr. Guy Thorne, and in some sense an antidote to the raves expressed in that enormously popular novel, which we reviewed. It should arouse very great interest, and no doubt this battle of the wits will resound in the ears of English novel readers.

The *Times* of Oct. 21st says:—Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Ceylon, and Lady Blake will leave England on November 16, proceeding to Colombo by the P. and O. steamship *Himalaya* via Marseilles. They will be accompanied by the Duchess of St. Albans and probably by Lady Alexandra Bouverie. His Excellency is taking out as private secretary the Hon. T. L. McClintock-Baillie, and as A.D.C. Captain Henry Phipps, R.F.A.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Ascheton Gore Curzon-Howe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., to succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore as second in command of the Channel Fleet. Rear-Admiral Robert Leonard Groom, C.V.O., has been selected to relieve Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Popham, Bart., C.V.O., as Rear-Admiral in the Channel Fleet, and Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Cross to succeed Rear-Admiral Groom in command of the Portsmouth Reserve Division.

In the Chinese quarter of London the "cricket" season, which has nothing to do with our national game, is now in full swing, and despite battles between pairs of the little insects are of daily occurrence. A grand competition recently took place in the Chinese quarter at Limehouse. Yu Tak Nam, a firework maker, has a champion old yellow cricket which is supposed to be invincible, and this insect was opposed to Whong Hui's fine young green cricket—a veritable amazon of insects, which was much fancied by many experts. "Cricket fighting, or, as we call it, hissey, is really the pastime of the upper classes in China," said a prominent Chinese official in London to a London newspaper representative. "More books and more poems have been written about hissey than any other sport. The crickets are most carefully bred by fanciers, and a strong insect will often fetch a high price in the markets of Peking."

A special meeting of the Local Marine Board was held at the Board of Trade Office, Cardiff, on 25th Oct., for the purpose of presenting Captain C. Jones, of the Liverpool steamer *Shelk*, with a handsome gold clock ornamented with diamonds, pearls, and rubies, on behalf of the Emperor of Russia, in recognition of services rendered to two Russian seamen. Whilst passing through the Straits of Tsushima on May 28 last Captain Jones's vessel fell in with several Japanese destroyers, and from a party who boarded his vessel for the purpose of examining papers learned that a bottle was in progress between Japan and Russia. Shortly afterwards a lot of wreckage and dead bodies were observed floating in the water and later on two seamen were seen clinging to some wreckage. Captain Jones immediately ordered a boat to be lowered, and the two men, who turned out to be survivors of the Russian cruiser *Nazaria*, were taken on board in an exhausted condition, after being in the water 16 hours.

The *Globe* says that, owing to the partition of Bengal, the Bengalees of Calcutta have decided to use only such articles as are of Indian manufacture. Their High Priest, Baboo Baroog Chaudher Dhoteja, has issued some commendations on the subject:—Thou shalt on no account wear the clothes that was cut on the European Formula. Thou shalt henceforth use no covering of pant-like kind for the habiting of thy leg and walking organs. Thou shalt not look too much lovingly on thy friend's wife, because that is really European habit of Sinha follows. Thou shalt bend unto the earth with loyalty to Lord Minto of his arrival, but if he is honest man and does not show partiality to Bengalee, thou shalt at the very moment assassinate him by proxy, so that innocent man may be suspended by rope for thy crimes. And if, he concludes, any of the countrymen refuse to join the movement, "then, by forcibly holding of his neck or blowing his nose, make him do so." We fear our London contemporary has embroidered this.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

STRIKE OF RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHISTS.

LONDON, 30th November.

All the telegraphists in Russia have gone on strike.

SEBASTOPOL MUTINEERS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, 30th November.

The mutineers in Sebastopol are being bombarded.

The town is in flames.

AN EXCHANGE PANIC.

LONDON, 30th November.

A panic has occurred on the St. Petersburg Bourse.

AMERICAN LAKES DISASTER.

LONDON, 30th November.

Twenty-five vessels have been wrecked during a storm that swept the American lakes.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, 28th November.

The international fleet has seized the Custom House at Mytilene.

THE MUTINY AT SEBASTOPOL.

LONDON, 28th November.

The mutiny began by the crews of the *Pantelimon* and *Otechakof* hoisting the red flag on the 24th instant. They then landed and held a meeting, at which a deputation from the Brest regiment swore to defend the sailors to the utmost. Thereupon the soldiers and sailors paraded the streets with red flags. The *Pantelimon* is now in the hands of the authorities; but the crew and the mutinous soldiers have shut themselves in barracks. General Chuklinin is anxious to attack them, but is afraid that the artillerymen will join the 400 mutineers. A part of the Okessa garrison is ready to join in the mutiny.

THE OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, 28th November.

The following significant passage occurs in the Kaiser's speech at the opening of the Reichstag: "Relations with all the Powers are correct, and, in most, good and friendly." After this His Majesty said "We welcome Japan among the Great Powers with a sincere wish for the peaceful civilizing mission of a highly gifted people. We sympathise keenly with the Tans' efforts to reorganize the internal affairs of Russia. We are gratified at the Moroccan agreement, a question which originated solely from a tendency to ignore German interests." The Kaiser regards peace as a sacred thing, but the signs of the times demand the strengthening of defences against unrighteous attacks."

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

LONDON, 28th November.

The Japanese loan lists opened at 10 and closed at 1 o'clock.

THE MANCHURIA NEGOTIATIONS.

Peking telegrams to the N.C. Daily News give the following news, dated 25th and 26th November.

It is believed that at the last two conferences, the plenipotentiaries came to an agreement on some of the Japanese proposals. It is believed among well-informed Chinese that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed to the lease of the Liaoning Peninsula, and the cession of the Chinese Eastern Railway, to Japan, on the same terms and conditions as were made with Russia before the war.

The third conference was very harmonious, and the negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. The questions under discussion were the railway guards, and railways other than the Chinese Eastern Railway. Favorable progress continues to be made with the China-Japanese negotiations, and it is expected they will be concluded within a few days. The Chinese proposals and supplemental treaty will then be discussed. Owing to indisposition, Prince Ching was not present at the second and third conferences.

Dispatches to Tokyo papers from Peking state that Mr. Pokotoff's frantic exertions to ascertain the progress of the negotiations have proved futile. He has wired to St. Petersburg that the negotiations will be finished in a few days.

JAPAN'S PROTECTORATE OF COREA.

AMERICA AND GERMANY CONSENT.

Mr. Root, American Secretary of State, has notified the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, that he will hereafter conduct his relations with Korea through the Japanese Legation at Washington, and withdraw the American Legation from Seoul. Germany has also expressed her acquiescence in the Japanese protectorate of Korea. This news was telegraphed to the N.C. Daily News from Tokyo.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Scots abroad, in some respects more patriotic than those at home, invariably celebrate St. Andrew's Day in a manner befitting the memory and dignity of their patron saint, and this fact is all the more noteworthy when one remembers that in Scotia itself there is little done to indicate the special interest that that day should possess for all born north of the Tweed. In Hongkong the large body of Scotsmen are not behind their exiled compatriots in other parts of the world in their celebration of the anniversary of St. Andrew, and the form which it takes, a ball, enables them to have the gentler sex share in the rejoicings of the evening and at the same time to extend their hospitality to friends whose birth places are not to be found in Scotland. An event of some years' standing, the St. Andrew's Ball promoted by the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society has come to be regarded as the largest in the East, and certainly last night's event showed no diminution in popularity or a falling off in the enjoyment which it affords to so many.

As usual the decorations of the City Hall were on a most elaborate scale. Entering the hall one found one's self ascending a staircase which lost its customary bare and stony aspect under a wealth of plants. At the landing one's attention was arrested by the brilliance and variety of the embellishment that had been carried out here. From a mass of greenery on the floor, there peeped two suns, above which a large mirror reflected the flashing of the lights and carried one's eyes to the really handsome varicoloured chandelier that sparkled at the top. It dominated the whole stairway, and with the electric lights gleaming from amidst the plants heightened the effect of the other decorations which consisted of draperies bearing alternately St. Andrew's crosses and thistles. Arrived at the reception room, the magnificent array of lights appealed to one's sense of beauty, and passing into the ball rooms scenes of striking brilliance were presented. In the St. Andrew's Hall four crayons of Mary Queen of Scots, Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott and John Knox, with a St. Andrew's cross in the centre, and draped with various flags, occupied the place of honour opposite the principal entrance, while facing these were the coat of arms of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society. St. George's Hall had the life-sized portrait of Queen Victoria, flanked with bunting in a prominent position with the arms of the United Kingdom on the opposite wall. In both halls, as also in the retiring and reception rooms, shields, with banners behind, were hung on the walls.

These bore the arms and crests of the clans and notable families of Scotland, while below these were the names of towns in Scotland. Many of them were rather obscure and would doubtless lead to much questioning and perhaps to a fear that the Scots present did not know their native land as well as they ought. The spelling in some instances was rather weird, but what does John Chinaman know of the geography of the northern half of Britain? These place names, which included several counties, had more than a historical or reminiscent interest. They were really trying places, so that when a gentleman had persuaded a lady "to do him the honour," he would arrange to meet her, say, at Banff or Edinburgh. Both halls were hung with festoons of white frosted lamps, the centres being coupled with bunches of wyalites, a new combination. The orchestra was artistically treated with plants and geometry, while spears and lances added to the picturesqueness of the surroundings. The verandah was protected with bunting and decorated with shields bearing crests and coats of arms. The retiring room had the arms of Scotland in a conspicuous place.

Descending to the theatre, there was the same artistic effect in the adornment of the interior. The tables were beautifully laid out, while round the front of the gallery were shields alternately bearing the Lion Rampant and the Scottish Thistle. Behind these were battle axes and spears. Higher up on the auditorium there was a similar scheme of decoration, with the addition of the motto "a man's a man for that." The stage looked a picture. There was a horse shoe table, artistically set out. Surrounding it were plants of various descriptions, while at the rear was a life sized painting of St. Andrew, the work of Mr. Duncan of the Kowloon Dock Co., as were also the crayons in St. Andrew's Hall. The electric lights, which were arranged by Mr. William Barker, of Messrs. E.C. Wilks and Co., showed the decorations to perfection.

The retiring rooms, card rooms, etc., were arranged as before, and everything was done to secure the comfort of the guests. In charge of the arrangements were the following gentlemen:

Invitation Committee—Capt. W. Arbuthnot Leslie, A.D.C., Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. T. P. Cochrane, Mr. W. A. Cruickshank, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. J. C. Peter, Dr. A. Rennie, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Hon. Mr. B. Shewan, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Messrs. W. Wilson and D. Wood. Supper and Wines Committee—Messrs. D. Auld, J. W. C. Ross, A. Boyd, W. D. Braidwood, D. E. Brown, H. F. Campbell (Convener), H. F. Carmichael, Parnan, Clark, P. Dow, G. I. Duncan, Andrew Forbes, Donald Forbes, A. D. Galloway, J. D. Logan, D. MacDonald (B. and S.) R. M. McNeill, W. Parlane, W. Ramsay, J. Rankin, A. Rodger, J. Walker, Decoration Committee—Messrs. W. L. Carter, G. Dickie, G. Dunne, F. Graham, T. C. Gray, R. Henderson, W. C. Jack (Convener), Lieut. G. B. MacDonald, R.A., Messrs. J. McCubbin, A. Ritchie, J. Rodger, J. Gray, Scott, T. Skinner, G. Smith, D. Templeton, H. S. Wynne, Dancing and Music Committee

Messrs. H. G. C. Bailey, W. A. Cruickshank, H. W. Fraser, R. Macpherson, J. Paterson, N. H. Rathford, Colin C. Scott, Murray Stewart (Convener), O. D. Thomson, and Hon. Secretary, Card Room Committee—Messrs. W. H. Donald, A. G. Gordon, T. F. Hough (Convener), P. S. Jameson, C. Gordon, Mackie, Ladies' Room, Dr. C. Forsyth. The completeness of the arrangements redounded to the credit of the secretary, Mr. W. Armstrong.

The guests began to arrive before 9 o'clock, at which hour dancing commenced to the strains of the music supplied by the band of the Royal West Kent Regiment. They continued to arrive for some time and, though the accommodation was taxed to its limit, everybody seemed to be in the happiest mood. The official set of dances was composed of H.E. the Governor and Mrs. Gershom Stewart; Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mrs. Villiers Hatton; Colonel C.H. Darling and Lady Pigott; Commodore H. P. Williams and Lady Berkeley; Hon. Mr. R. Shewan and Mrs. H. P. Williams; Sir Francis Pigott and Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank; Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. David Wood; Dr. A. Rennie and Mrs. W. Chatham; Mr. Alex. Robertson was the kagpiper, and at supper, which was served in two sittings, played the Governor to his seat, and also introduced the haggis in the time-honoured fashion.

The President, the Hon. Gershom Stewart presided at supper, the party sitting at the platform table being Mrs. W. Ramsay and Mr. W. Wilson; Mrs. F. E. Kent and Mr. W. A. Cruickshank; Mrs. David Wood and Hon. Mr. T. Soremb; Smith; Lady Berkeley and Commodore H. P. Williams; Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank and Sir Francis Pigott; Mrs. Gershom Stewart and H. E. the Governor; Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart and Mrs. Villiers Hatton; Dr. A. Rennie and Lady Pigott; Hon. Mr. R. Shewan and Mrs. H. P. Williams; Sir Henry Berkeley and Mrs. W. Chatham; Col. F. E. Kent and Mrs. J. C. Peter; Mr. David Wood and Mrs. W. Wilson.

Several gentlemen appeared in the "garb of old Gaul," many ladies wore tartan ribbons or sashes, and nearly everybody had a sprig of heather as a boutonhole.

Greetings were received from kindred Societies at Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama, Singapore, Amoy, Manila, Fookchow, Swatow and Wei-hai-wei.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 29th.

CHINESE VICE-ADMIRAL BANISHED. Chan Sheng Sun, ex Vice-Admiral, who was put in prison some time ago under very serious charges, has now been sentenced to banishment. The Admiral is to be escorted by a frigate to the frontiers of China, and his term of banishment will date from the day of his arrival there.

THE BOYCOTT.

Two members of the boycott committee who recently went to Hongkong to consult with Dr. Ho-Kai and Mr. Tao, soldiers, with regard to the drafting of a suitable reply to the letter received from the American representatives, have returned to Canton. The other members of the committee have been requested to go down to Hongkong to attend a meeting at which the leading American merchants will be present.

It is said that Dr. Ho-Kai and Mr. Tao's services have been retained to match proceedings on behalf of the Chinese members. The members of the committee held the opinion that the people would not be satisfied with any amendments to the existing American exclusion treaty act. To satisfy the people America must repeal the act entirely. It was decided to send a telegram to that effect to Hongkong and to request Ho Wah-tung to communicate this reply to the American merchants. Shanghai and San Francisco will likewise be advised of the decision by cable.

[We have made enquiries, and hear that there is not to be any such meeting in Hongkong:—Ed.]

NIGHT PAWNSHOPS.

The officials have discovered that the pawnshops both in the old and in the new walled city have been in the habit of accepting articles at night, by retaining 10 per cent. on the sum agreed upon. This custom enables thieves who commit late robberies to dispose of stolen goods. The late hour business has been going on for years. The officials intend to prohibit such business in the future, and the pawnshops will be ordered to close up at sunset. The pawnshop-keepers of the two walled cities have requested their confreres in the suburbs to send a joint petition to the Sin-Han-Kan to obtain permission to carry on business at night as hitherto. The suburban pawnshops close their businesses at 8 p.m.; they consequently decline to join in the petition.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.

On the 24th inst. the Nam-Hoi Magistrate received instructions to seize a house situated in Ying-Hing Lane, near the Tai Ping-Gate, which is occupied by a man named Shum. The property is said to belong to Chow-Tit-Sai and is worth about £2,000.

NEWS FROM LINGOW.

The latest news from Lingow is to the effect that 23 men have been arrested, and that the colonel commanding the soldiers there is likely to lose his head on account of negligence, as it is said that he had only 23 untrained men under his orders at the time of the trouble.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has fallen in E. Hokkaido owing to the depression which is now moving into the Pacific to the E. of the island.

Pressure has increased over S. and W. Japan and decreased over China. The highest pressure remains over the Yangtze.

Gradients are decreasing on the China coast, and the monsoon will gradually moderate in the Feroon Channel and over the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; fine.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 30th November.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

A LEPROUS BANKRUPT.

Lenang Tien Ting ex parte Ma Tsun Shau.
Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) appeared on behalf of the debtor and asked his Lordship for directions as to how the bankrupt was to make out and submit to the Official Receiver his statement of affairs, and attend the public examination, as he was suffering from leprosy.

The Official Receiver, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, said the man was a leper, and he refused to allow him into his office.

His Lordship—What is the law with regard to lepers here?

Mr. Wakeman—They are generally deported. His Lordship—What action does the Sanitary Department generally take when a leper is discovered?

Mr. Dixon—The Captain Superintendent of Police applies for his deportation, I believe. The debtor has been examined by a doctor of the Civil Hospital, who certified that he was suffering from leprosy. The order for his deportation, however, has not yet been drawn up. This is a very large bankruptcy, the liabilities being from \$200,000 to \$300,000. I think it very desirable that a public examination should be held.

His Lordship—I cannot act very well without the advice of the health department.

Mr. Wakeman—I not feel the Medical Officer of Health.

His Lordship—We had better send for Dr. Pearce. I will adjourn the case until his arrival.

On the doctor's arrival his Lordship explained the situation.

Dr. Pearce did not think there would be any danger in bringing the man into court as the disease was not a very infectious one.

His Lordship—Not very infectious?

Dr. Pearce—No, and he could be seated in the middle of the Court.

His Lordship—Would there be any danger to anybody in Court?

Dr. Pearce—Not as long as they did not come in contact with him. They would be safe if they stood a few feet distant.

His Lordship—Do you think it would be safe to bring him into a public court?

Dr. Pearce—Quite safe, my Lord.

His Lordship—Have we any power to bring a leper into Court?

Mr. Wakeman—Under Sub-section 7 of Section 17.

His Lordship—Supposing he writes, is there any danger in handing papers he has touched?

Dr. Pearce—Very little.

His Lordship—Could his statement of affairs not be taken down?

Mr. Dixon—It has already been prepared, but not signed. I am ready to file the statement unsigned.

His Lordship—That won't do. Is there no process of disinfecting?

Dr. Pearce—Oh yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Well, there is no difficulty about that. He can sign.

Mr. Wakeman—There is the question of the commissioner he has got to be sworn before.

Mr. Dixon—I am not afraid of him, my Lord.

His Lordship—The question is as to the commissioner who will undertake the examination. You could not deputize anybody to do it.

Mr. Wakeman—Anybody can do it.

His Lordship—It wouldn't be satisfactory unless you conducted.

Mr. Wakeman—I don't like to have the man in the office.

His Lordship (to Dr. Pearce)—Could you give us a ward in the hospital?

Dr. Pearce—I couldn't do it, but I have no doubt it could be arranged with Dr. Clark.

His Lordship adjourned the case and left the matter in the hands of Mr. Wakeman and Dr. Pearce. They are to consult and submit a scheme to him.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

Re the Wing Fung firm ex parte Kruse and Co. and another.

Mr. Wakeman, Official Receiver, publicly examined the debtor.

Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented a creditor.

Luk Chiu-mid he was the managing partner and sole owner of the Wing Fung firm of 63 Queen's Road Central, watchmakers and silversmiths. He commenced the business seven or eight years ago, when he had a capital of \$1,500. Besides that he raised a loan of \$1,500 from some friends to put into the business. He signed a promissory note when the money was advanced, but it has since been repaid. His business recently had not paid him. He last made a profit in the 29th year the amount of which was about \$1,500. He found in July 1904 that he was losing money as business was dull and he could not get any sales. He did not make up his books at the end of the last Chinese year, as he had no accounts to render. He never made up his accounts, and knew by a rough estimation that he made \$1,500 profit. He valued his stock in hand last Chinese year at \$10,000. Some of it had been paid for, and some had not. After he found he was insolvent he purchased more goods on credit; he did not add to his stock, but only got goods should a customer require them. Since December 1904 and August 1905 he purchased from Messrs. Ullmann and Co \$8,400 worth of goods.

His Lordship—Were these goods bought for customers?

Debtor—No. I bought them for stock.

Later he bought \$2,000 worth of goods from Messrs. Kruse and Co.; these also went into

stock. He sold goods both on cash and credit. In his statement he put in debts at \$116. He was acquainted with the people he had given credit to, but after he had given credit he never saw them again. Yu Nam Sam owed him \$1,494; this was a bad debt, as he could not find the man, who was travelling trader. The boycott was partly responsible for his failure, as no one would purchase American goods.

Mr. Hays—Why don't you endeavour to do business instead of sitting down doing nothing?—Because my creditors want me to find security and I cannot.

Mr. Hays—Didn't you do a big business?—Not unless I gave credit. There was very little cash.

Mr. Hays—Isn't it better to do a little business than a large credit business?—You must be a business man to know about these things.

His Lordship adjourned the examination for a week.

AN IMPRISONED DEBTOR.

Re Chey Chung Li ex parte Lo Tai Chao.

Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Bratton, Hett and Goldring) who represented the debtor, said that nothing had yet been definitely decided by the creditors in this case. It had been decided, however, that if a prosecution took place it should be conducted by the Crown.

His client had been in prison a little over a month, and it was almost time something had been done. He would ask his Lordship to fix a day for him to renew his application for the prisoner's release.

His Lordship—You can move your motion next Thursday.

Mr. Goldring—Not before. I was going to ask for Saturday morning.

His Lordship—There is no reason for that. Negotiations are going on with the creditors.

Mr. Goldring—Are they, my Lord? There appears to be little sign of it.

His Lordship—You can make the application next Thursday, and notice will be given to all the parties interested.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WEE (PUISNE JUDGE).

A DISPUTED BALANCE.

Wing Shing Cheong and Yuen Wo and others to recover the sum of \$384.83, balance due on account of goods supplied.

Mr. E. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens, Harsten and Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant.

Mr. R. Harding stated that the defendant had paid into Court the sum of \$370.82 on account of the claim, and \$24.02 costs. The difference between the amount paid in and the amount claimed was about \$210.

This balance, according to the books of the plaintiff, had been credited to the defendant, and the receipts he held bore the signature of one, Lau Tim, the plaintiff's clerk.

The plaintiff contended that the signature on the receipts was not Lau Tim's, but his Lordship held that it was.

Mr. R. Harding said if his Lordship concluded that the signature was Lau Tim's, he would withdraw.

His Lordship—The plaintiff had better take the money in Court, but minus the question of costs.

Mr. R. A. Harding asked that the plaintiff be charged for particulars, as he brought an action for \$200 more than was owing.

His Lordship—You have books of your own haven't you?

Mr. R. A. Harding—But we had a fire in the shop, my Lord.

His Lordship—Oh! Oh! I'm sorry for that.

Mr. R. A. Harding—We couldn't possibly pay into court \$200 more than we owed without particulars, as originally their claim was \$200 less than at present.

His Lordship—Well, I think Mr. R. Harding must pay your costs.

Mr. R. A. Harding—I would also ask your Lordship that they pay the \$12 for particulars.

His Lordship—I will split the difference. Each side will pay \$6.

His Lordship—There will be judgment for the plaintiff for the money paid in, and costs up to the time of payment in, less \$6 for particulars. Also judgment for the defendant and costs from the time of paying in, costs to be settled by the Registrar.

TABLE BOY'S SUICIDE.

Early yesterday morning P. S. O'Sullivan was called by Mr. Sahara of Macdonald Road, and on proceeding to the house found that his table boy, Yeung Tong, 11 years of age, had committed suicide by hanging. The boy had been out down prior to his arrival. There was nothing to account for the deceased's rash act.

NORWEGIAN LOYALTY.

On the 25th inst., the day on which King Haakon of Norway and his Queen entered their new kingdom, a telegram, of which the following is a translation, was sent to their Majesties:—

"Flags are flying from hundred masts, 'thousand Norwegian far from their home'—steads hail in their thoughts their King 'and Queen. Hail our beloved country.'"

To this telegram the following reply was received here today:—

"The Queen and I request you kindly to 'bring our thanks to the Norwegians in 'Hongkong who wished us such a hearty 'welcome in their dear, far-off fatherland, 'HAARON.'"

According to telegram received by a local Norwegian, more than a hundred Norwegian ships in the East from Singapore to Vladivostok were clad in gay bunting on the 25th.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 3rd November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE.

CRUELTY TO A SNAKE.

A native doctor from Canton was charged with cruelty to a snake and hawking medicine without a licence. It appeared he arrived in the colony a few days ago and took up his stand at the Man Mo temple where he offered medicine for sale. Police Sergeant 61 came on the scene yesterday and found him with a snake in an iron cage. He was poking and spitting at the reptile in order to get it angry, and he was arrested at once. For the cruelty he was fined \$10 and for hawking without a licence \$3.

ACTING AS A POLICEMAN.

Fung Po was sent to prison for two months' hard labour for assaulting another native, and two months' hard labour for assuming the name, designation or description of a policeman, the sentences to run consecutively. Inspector Goulay stated that the defendant found two men fighting. He went up to them, separated them, caught one by the queue and, saying that he was a policeman, gave him a prod with a truncheon. Just then he caught sight of a lunk and ran off, but was arrested. It was common for men to represent that they were constables in the hope of getting a bribe.

GAMBLERS.

Twelve natives were presented by Inspector Goulay for gambling. A raid had been made by the police on the house 13 MacGregor Street where the defendants were found playing ngame. The first and second, masters, were fined respectively \$100 and \$50, and the others \$3 each.

A DISORDERLY RUSSIAN.

A Russian sailor from the cruiser *Almas* was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at Murray P.C. and also with damaging the tunic of P.C. 789 to the extent of \$2.50. He was fined \$2 and ordered to pay compensation to the amount of the damage.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELLEURNE (ACTING SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISORDERLY CONDUCT IN THE PUBLIC GARDEN.

Two table boys at the Hongkong Club were summoned for not conducting themselves in a quiet and orderly manner in the Public Gardens. According to an Indian constable they were throwing stones or sand at the birds and poking sticks at the monkeys. Defendants said they were doing nothing wrong and did not know for what they were arrested. They were fined \$1 each.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.

A shop officer in the employ of the Tai Loi firm, 240 Hollywood Road, was charged with making and uttering three authorities for the delivery of large quantities of goods with intent to defraud the firm. Inspector Goulay asked for a remand, and this was granted.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

The adjourned annual meeting of Justices of the Peace for licensing purposes was held yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy. Mr. F. A. Hazeland presided and the other Justices present were: Rev. C. H. Hocking, Messrs. R. H. Craig, T. F. Hough, C. D. Melbourne, T. F. Hamner, Lyons (deputy superintendent), and E. Shellim. Three applications were submitted to the meeting.

The first was from Luis Comar, of 63 Des Voeux Road, for an adjacent house.

The Chairman said there was no police objection, and the application was granted.

H. Peich applied on behalf of Mr. Weismann of Weismann's Tiffin Rooms, 34 Queen's Road Central, for an adjacent house. The Chairman explained that the premises were all under one roof, and the license was granted.

Mr. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, appeared in support of the application from Mr. D. Dorabjee, of the King Edward Hotel, for a license in respect of the two houses, 3 and 5 Des Voeux Road. He explained that the two houses were separated by a side street, 100 House Street, and the license asked was a public house license. In Hongkong they had fewer licenses than were recognised in England. Such a license was defined as a license to keep an inn or a public house, and he was asking for a license for a hotel or an inn. They said the King Edward Hotel was an inn within the meaning of the Ordinance, and that was covered by the terms of the license. The question before the Justices was a very simple one. Was the King Edward Hotel one or two inns? It was clearly one inn. Now what was an inn? It had been defined in many ways as a place adapted for travellers, where they could procure board and lodging. It might consist of several buildings so long as they are under one control. In the King Edward Hotel they had only the constituents of one inn. There was only one dining-room, one kitchen, one set of common rooms, and only one office for the conduct of the establishment—all these to be in the new building. No 3, the old building, will be simply an annex, and will consist mainly of bedrooms. The front portion, which was now occupied as a bar, was already let to a bank. After pointing out that it was not necessary that a hotel or an inn should consist of only one house, he contended that it was only necessary that the houses should approximate and be under one control and stated that the present application was for a license to keep an inn in the two houses mentioned. It was unnecessary to speak of the merits of the applicant, who was known to them all. The number of bars would not be increased. If the hotel were held to be two houses, there would follow the absurd result that Mr. Dorabjee would be paying for the license twice the amount of that for the Hongkong Hotel, which was so much larger. Two licenses could not be held by the same person.

The Justices considered the application in private and after a lengthy deliberation agreed to grant the license.

BUSHIDO IN BUSINESS.

[By FREDERICK GREENWOOD IN THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

In the *Pall Mall Gazette* and elsewhere some very good articles have been printed lately to this effect: As presented to a nervous Western world the Yellow Peril is a bogey. It is a bogey because it holds up to expectation a coming time, not far off, when the swarming yellow races of the East, sufficiently instructed, armed, and drilled, will pour over their frontiers in pillages, horrors, to the destruction of civilised Europe. Which is absurd. The true Yellow Peril is not at all of that sanguinary character. A great danger for Europe is rising in the Far East, no doubt (so runs the argument), but of an entirely different kind. The menace is commercial: competition in the various employments of industry and trade. For such rivalry the adept and laborious peoples of China and Japan are eminently fitted. Already they are beginning to occupy the Eastern market, and will do so more and more; for, in the first place, they are "on the spot"; in the second place, they have an increasing command of Western capital; and in the third, the labouring population is able and content to work under conditions which ensure a cheapness of production that no European nation can hope to approach. This is the real Yellow Peril, and not the spectre called up by Charles Pearson's famous book, "National Life and Character," ten or twelve years ago.

Justice for Charles Pearson's book!

Everybody reads it—most readers turning over its pages fascinated but with a fork. Everybody talks of it, but upon an understanding that though they could savour they must not be supposed capable of swallowing Mr. Pearson's extravagant and positive predictions. Predictions he himself called them his book was described as "a forecast" on the title-page. But the Yellow Peril which he dwelt upon was not the bogey, not the portent which had begun to haunt the minds of students of the East before Pearson wrote and the German Emperor took to designing admonitory pictures for distribution to his people. It is true that the English (Australian) professor admitted to his specialisation at the time when China, for example, would rise to self-assertion, and that he would be equipped for war; but while taking full account of it he put it to a distance, treating it as a secondary consideration. "It seems certain," he said, "that sooner or later China must become a formidable military power"; "fifty years hence" (from 1898) China may have taken that "inevitable position." No one can doubt that would happen were China to be governed by a man "with the vigorous and aggressive genius of Peter the Great or Frederick the Second." A leader of genius might perhaps arise "to combine the Mohammedans of China in a common organization," in which case "it would be difficult to suppose that China would not become an aggressive military power, sending out her armies in millions to cross the Himalayas," and so forth. Other passages, even stronger than these but always with qualifications, the same or a similar kind, might be cited to show that the Yellow Peril does stalk in the background of Pearson's vision. It does; but only because it could not be banished, and not because the parades of it had any considerable place in his intention. After writing one of the sentences quoted above he says that the Chinese do not need "the accident of a man of genius to develop their magnificent future. Ordinary statesmanship adopting the improvements of Europe without offending the prejudices of the people, may make them a State which no Power in Europe will dare to disregard."

Not was Pearson's forecast especially concerned with the future of the Yellow races: America North and South, Australia, Africa, were included in it. The black peoples, who are already bringing themselves under general observation, were as much considered as the peoples of Eastern Asia; all that he has to say of them drawing to the conclusion which he wished to impress upon his readers: "The lower races are increasing upon the higher, and will some day confine them to a portion of the Temperate Zone." And a startling conclusion it is; but not so improbable in 1905 as in 1898, though the interval is but twelve years long. In those years, however, the Yellow peoples have initiated, have accomplished developments far more rapid and decisive than Pearson or any other white man dreamed of as possible within the time. Meanwhile we have had—the Germans and others—some moving experiences in Africa too, and how far they agreed with Pearson's forecast may be partly seen from the following quotation:—

British rule means order and peace, industry and trade, the enjoyment of property under fairly equal laws. To an African native the establishment of a colony like Natal is like throwing open the gates of Paradise. He streams in, offering his cheap though not very good labour, and supplying all his wants at the very smallest expenditure of toil. What he multiplies, however, the British race begins to consider labour of all but the highest kinds dishonourable, and from the moment that a population will not work in the fields, on the roads, in the mines, in the factories, its doom is practically sealed. It is limited to supplying employees, merchants, contractors, shopmen, and foremen to the community; the end of the road is that this white race will gradually be absorbed or displaced, and the more certainly where it is "surrounded by dense masses of an untidily population." As to that, however, Pearson had very little dread of such hostility as the Germans are experiencing in South Africa. It is much to the purpose of these remarks that though, of course, he knew that many thousands of good black fighting-men were receiving an education in warfare and the use of its deadliest appliances, he evokes no Black Bogey to heighten the dramatic and moral effect of his anticipations.

What is now described as "the real Yellow Peril" is precisely that which Pearson prophesied, with the additional warning of a Black Peril equally abiding in a bloodless way. As I thought and said at the time when his speculations came into print, he had a surprisingly small belief that war would determine or even hasten the changes he looked for. The future which he foresaw had no such element, no such violent introduction as the Russian Japanese conflict. Considering what that future is, it never seemed likely to come about without rebellion and resistance half the world over; yet Pearson traced out a much smoother course of events—smoother, but irresistible as a arising tide. Climate, commerce, and the lessons of civilisation were to do the business, operating throughout the "yellow zone" and the "black zone" alike. Although when looking to the Chinese he could fancy them repeating at some time or other the excruciating ravage of the Turks, he thought the industrial competition of China much more to be feared. The immense resources of the country; the colonising enterprise of the people; their astonishing capacity for toil; their aptitude for organization; and the thrift which, with all these other qualities, enables them to starve out every man of white when they come into competition—this was for him the more real and certain Yellow Peril; and though he gave little consideration to the Japanese, they and

PHOTO SUPPLIES

LONG HING & CO.

NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

39

JUST UNPACKED.

WINTER MILLINERY

AND

SMART READY-MADE COSTUMES.

N.B.—To make room for the above we are offering a Large Assortment of French Hand Made UNDERGARMENTS, REAL WHALE BONE CORSETS AND COMBS AT LAID DOWN COST.

ALSO

BOOTS AND SHOES FROM WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MAKERS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1905.

[1886

all the other yellow races were in his estimation. And so as to the blacks and browns. Wherever we colonise or market they are learning and they are swarming, and will gradually thrust back the European peoples by an expansion of native energy and self-assertion where climate and population favour pressure. Thrown back within narrower limits, we Europeans shall look about us to see the world girdled with a continuous zone of the black and yellow races," monopolising the trade of their own regions and starving European industry.

This being Charles Pearson's forecast, it will be seen that, by allowance of the coolest opinion of the day, there is nothing of the "bogey" in it. It is like many other men, he believed that some very strenuous old-world fighting qualities slumbered in the Yellow race, he has been justified, for in the past few years after he wrote there came between East and West one of the most bloody and resounding wars that ever were waged, and the East won. That, however, may be regarded as a fortuitous event, perhaps. Possibly, as so many of us think, it will never occur again. Leaving this branch of the subject, therefore, and looking to the other, we see that the real, the evolutionary, the commercial and industrial Yellow Peril has made a striking advance within the same brief period. Of course it does not compare at all with the naval and military development of affairs, but it is a sufficient advance to surpass the expectation of twelve years since, whether Pearson's or another's. No one supposes that Europe has suffered in the least, so far, from the industrial and commercial competition of Japan and China; unless for a few great firms like Cross and Blackwell and Bryant and May, who find their goods superseded by the most perfect frands under cover of trade-labels beautifully imitated. With such exceptions, probably not more in number than three or four dozen—the industrial competition of the Far East has been more stimulating than repressive up to the present time, no doubt. But although there has been some argument to the contrary of late, Trade is a jade that will still follow after the conqueror's drum. And just as German commerce took enormous strides immediately upon the conclusion of a glorious war, so that with plainer reason all expectation looks to an immense enhancement of the industrial rivalry of Japan. And indeed it is something to be, beyond challenge, the first maritime Power in these prolific seas; and something more to have at disposal not only the ports and harbours of Korea, but its little-worked resources above-ground and underground, and even the population itself. So many factories have already been set up in Japan—cotton-mills, ironworks, and the like—that the look of the country in many places is said to be quite changed. Now the natural resources of Korea are to be opened up also; not, I believe, to foreign concessionaires, but to Japanese enterprise strictly defined, though open as day to the assistance of foreign capital. And who would hesitate to place his money with a people so astonishingly apt in all they undertake as the Japanese?

Apparently, therefore, now it is that "the real Yellow Peril" is about to come on in earnest; the only question for asking whether we have anything to say in a matter which certainly concerns us. Charles Pearson evidently took a fatalistic view of it. He was quite clear that it could only work out in one way by the operation of forces practically uncontrollable, and in the long run he may turn out to be right. Meanwhile, however, and one will more readily admit this than our gallant allies themselves—we must not let our best to keep our markets against all rivals. We are quite agreed on that point; and yet, I wonder, to what extent? In all the discussion of the subject which I have just seen, only one means of defence is mentioned: extraordinary care and diligence in our workshops and counting-houses. Sound advice it is, of course, but of what avail against the far cheaper work and the much more adept management of the Japanese and Chinese? "on the spot"? In reply comes the counter-question, "What other means is there, then?" None that can be thought very effectual. But I am sure of this, that these admirable Japanese, piercingly sensible, pattern patriots—above all, Bushido-taught—would think it madness and a crime to supply a rival nation with the means of extending his rivalry.

Yes; I mean that that will be done if and when the expected millions pour out of this country to establish competing mills, mines, factories, and freight-ships where we know they must be ruinous to British industry. It is not even as if the works so established could be British property: as I understand the matter, that is not at all the Japanese idea. Or if there were no other means of investing British capital, something might be said for British individuals who earned their four per cent. by cutting down trade and wages in England: as it is, however, that something cannot be said.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver on Monday, the 27th Nov., p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The Indo-China str. *Laitang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 29th Nov. at 1 p.m.

The C.N. str. *Changyue*, from Australia ports, left Sydney on the 25th ult., p.m., and is due here on the 17th inst.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

WE HAVE

TO-DAY

REMOVED

TO

10, DES VŒUX RD.

OPPOSITE

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

AND

MESSRS. WM. POWELL, LD.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1905. [2055

NOW IN THE PRESS

and TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

A NEW GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN for upper forms of Schools and Colleges

BY C. B. MITFORD, F.R.G.S.

With Maps and Illustrations.

Agents for the Far East: Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.

PUBLISHERS: Japan Gazette, Printing and Publishing Co., Yokohama.

Limp cloth ... 75 cents Mex.

Cloth Boards ... 85

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. 2692

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, and sent to the Editor's Office, 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LARGE WHISKY DISTILLER. Owners require well introduced firms as SOLE AGENTS. Liberal purchase terms and support. Untrival brands. Apply with Bank references to KINCAID, 16 Devonshire Square, London.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st December, 1905, Mr. E. S. SOOFOOALLY SOO LAM MANJEE will be in charge of our Hongkong Office. ABDOO ALLY E. S. SOO LAM MANJEE. Dated the 30th November, 1905. [2388]

WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER. Apply to—
THE SECRETARY,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1905. [2389]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On TUESDAY, the 12th December, 1905, at 11 a.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including—
HAND-MADE SIDEBOARD, BRASS BEDSTEAD, DRAWING ROOM SUITE, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGRAVINGS (Artists' Proofs). Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1905. [2389]

FOR NAGASAKI & VILVOSTOCK.

THE Steamship

"TUNGUS" Captain Halverson, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 5 p.m.

The steamer has 1st Class accommodation for passengers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 1st December, 1905. [2700]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that Cargo are being landed and stored at their risk and expense into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before the 6th December or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 6th December will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [2395]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"OANFA" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 1st December.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 5th December.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th December will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th December, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [9-10]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHTIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Ville de Dunkerque and Fred Murel, in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 7th December, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 7th December, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Thursday, the 7th December, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [2]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 2nd December, 1905, at 2:30 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH-MADE GOLD & DIAMOND JEWELRY (SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS), BENSON'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, BRACELETS, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS and HAIR PINS, DIAMOND NECKLACE, GOLD BROOCHES, PEARL HAIR PINS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [2391]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 2nd December, 1905, at 2:30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, GENT'S SUIT LENGTHS, LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, COUNTERPANES, ART MUSLIN, CURTAINS, TOWELS, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A FEW TOYS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary. V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. [2394]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, at 12 o'clock (NOON), at Blake Pier, The Steam Launch "DAKIN"

Length ... 50 feet.
Breadth ... 10 feet.
Depth ... 5 feet 6 inches.
Engines ... 2 Compound inverted.
Speed ... 9 Miles.
Built ... 1905.

For further particulars apply to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1905. [2393]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSES. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at their SALES ROOMS in Lee House Street, IN ONE LOT THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 576 and FARM LOT

These properties comprise No. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD and a house now in course of erection known as "GLENSKIN." The total area of the above Lots is 103,450 square feet. The total Crown Rent is \$385.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road, Central; And from the Auctioneers.

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INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NEW ISSUE SHARES.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the FINAL CALL of \$5.00 (five dollars) per Share has been made, and is PAYABLE at the Company's Office, 8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before 1st December, 1905. Shareholders are requested when paying the above-mentioned call to send to the Company's Agents their Provisional Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [2427]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3035 for TEN SHARES numbered 17935 to 17944 and 4271 to 4275 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of EDWARD SHELLELL, of Hongkong, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said CERTIFICATE be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the Seventeenth day of December, 1905, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. [2403]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

undated CERTIFICATE Nos. N.S. 1053/1, 1053/2, 1053/3, 1053/4, 1053/5, 1053/6, 1053/7, 1053/8, 1053/9, 1053/10, 1053/11, 1053/12, 1053/13, 1053/14, 1053/15, 1053/16, 1053/17, 1053/18, 1053/19, 1053/20, 1053/21, 1053/22, 1053/23, 1053/24, 1053/25, 1053/26, 1053/27, 1053/28, 1053/29, 1053/30, 1053/31, 1053/32, 1053/33, 1053/34, 1053/35, 1053/36, 1053/37, 1053/38, 1053/39, 1053/40, 1053/41, 1053/42, 1053/43, 1053/44, 1053/45, 1053/46, 1053/47, 1053/48, 1053/49, 1053/50, 1053/51, 1053/52, 1053/53, 1053/54, 1053/55, 1053/56, 1053/57, 1053/58, 1053/59, 1053/60, 1053/61, 1053/62, 1053/63, 1053/64, 1053/65, 1053/66, 1053/67, 1053/68, 1053/69, 1053/70, 1053/71, 1053/72, 1053/73, 1053/74, 1053/75, 1053/76, 1053/77, 1053/78, 1053/79, 1053/80, 1053/81, 1053/82, 1053/83, 1053/84, 1053/85, 1053/86, 1053/87, 1053/88, 1053/89, 1053/90, 1053/91, 1053/92, 1053/93, 1053/94, 1053/95, 1053/96, 1053/97, 1053/98, 1053/99, 1053/100, 1053/101, 1053/102, 1053/103, 1053/104, 1053/105, 1053/106, 1053/107, 1053/108, 1053/109, 1053/110, 1053/111, 1053/112, 1053/113, 1053/114, 1053/115, 1053/116, 1053/117, 1053/118, 1053/119, 1053/120, 1053/121, 1053/122, 1053/123, 1053/124, 1053/125, 1053/126, 1053/127, 1053/128, 1053/129, 1053/130, 1053/131, 1053/132, 1053/133, 1053/134, 1053/135, 1053/136, 1053/137, 1053/138, 1053/139, 1053/140, 1053/141, 1053/142, 1053/143, 1053/144, 1053/145, 1053/146, 1053/147, 1053/148, 1053/149, 1053/150, 1053/151, 1053/152, 1053/153, 1053/154, 1053/155, 1053/156, 1053/157, 1053/158, 1053/159, 1053/160, 1053/161, 1053/162, 1053/163, 1053/164, 1053/165, 1053/166, 1053/167, 1053/168, 1053/169, 1053/170, 1053/171, 1053/172, 1053/173, 1053/174, 1053/175, 1053/176, 1053/177, 1053/178, 1053/179, 1053/180, 1053/181, 1053/182, 1053/183, 1053/184, 1053/185, 1053/186, 1053/187, 1053/188, 1053/189, 1053/190, 1053/191, 1053/192, 1053/193, 1053/194, 1053/195, 1053/196, 1053/197, 1053/198, 1053/199, 1053/200, 1053/201, 1053/202, 1053/203, 1053/204, 1053/205, 1053/206, 1053/207, 1053/208, 1053/209, 1053/210, 1053/211, 1053/212, 1053/213, 1053/214, 1053/215, 1053/216, 1053/217, 1053/218, 1053/219, 1053/220, 1053/221, 1053/222, 1053/223, 1053/224, 1053/225, 1053/226, 1053/227, 1053/228, 1053/229, 1053/230, 1053/231, 1053/232, 1053/233, 1053/234, 1053/235, 1053/236, 1053/237, 1053/238, 1053/239, 1053/240, 1053/241, 1053/242, 1053/243, 1053/244, 1053/245, 1053/246, 1053/247, 1053/248, 1053/249, 1053/250, 1053/251, 1053/252, 1053/253, 1053/254, 1053/255, 1053/256, 1053/257, 1053/258, 1053/259, 1053/260, 1053/261, 1053/262, 1053/263, 1053/264, 1053/265, 1053/266, 1053/267, 1053/268, 1053/269, 1053/270, 1053/271, 1053/272, 1053/273, 1053/274, 1053/275, 1053/276, 1053/277, 1053/278, 1053/279, 1053/280, 1053/281, 1053/282, 1053/283, 1053/284, 1053/285, 1053/286, 1053/287, 1053/288, 1053/289, 1053/290, 1053/291, 1053/292, 1053/293, 1053/294, 1053/295, 1053/296, 1053/297, 1053/298, 1053/299, 1053/300, 1053/301, 1053/302, 1053/303, 1053/304, 1053/305, 1053/306, 1053/307, 1053/308, 1053/309, 1053/310, 1053/311, 1053/312, 1053/313, 1053/314, 1053/315, 1053/316, 1053/317, 1053/318, 1053/319, 1053/320, 1053/321, 1053/322, 1053/323, 1053/324, 1053/325, 1053/326, 1053/327, 1053/328, 1053/329, 1053/330, 1053/331, 1053/332, 1053/333, 1053/334, 1053/335, 1053/336, 1053/337, 1053/338, 1053/339, 1053/340, 1053/341, 1053/342, 1053/343, 1053/344, 1053/345, 1053/346, 1053/347, 1053/348, 1053/349, 1053/350, 1053/351, 1053/352, 1053/353, 1053/354, 1053/355, 1053/356, 1053/357, 1053/358, 1053/359, 1053/360, 1053/361, 1053/362, 1053/363, 1053/364, 1053/365, 1053/366, 1053/367, 1053/368, 1053/369, 1053/370, 1053/371, 1053/372, 1053/373, 1053/374, 1053/375, 1053/376, 1053/377, 1053/378, 1053/379, 1053/380, 1053/381, 1053/382, 1053/383, 1053/384, 10

